

**The Herald**

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**At The Federal Capital**

Monday and Wednesdays are private members' days in the House of Commons. On these days, motions and resolutions already on the Order Paper in the names of private members have precedence over Government business. As Mr. Speaker calls out the names of the members who have placed their notices of motion on the Order Paper, many of them allow the matter to stand from week to week, but now and then someone desirous of having his motion go on, is given the right to speak. On Monday the 24th several of these resolutions were discussed. Generally speaking, they refer to some more or less important public matter, which the mover of the resolution wishes to have discussed and to have his impressions laid before the Government for consideration. At the end of the discussion, the motion is withdrawn. Among the resolutions on the day in question, was one by Mr. Clements, representing a British Columbia constituency, urging upon the Government the expediency of defining its policy relative to the deportation of undesirable persons and also the treatment of soldiers. In support of his contention, Mr. Clements made a pretty vigorous speech, at the close of which the Minister of the Interior advised the House that these matters were under consideration by the Government to make known policy on the questions at issue. Another resolution of a somewhat similar nature was proposed by Mr. Stevens, also from British Columbia. He went further than Mr. Clements in his desire to have the most drastic regulations applied to enemy aliens. He would have all persons of enemy origin who had during the war, been interned in Canada or outside of Canada or who had left Canada shortly before the war or who had in any way so acted as to jeopardize the well-being of the British Empire, absolutely prohibit from entrance into the Dominion by the Immigration laws of this country. In connection with this resolution, Hon. Mr. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, showed that it would be premature for the Government at the moment to make public their policy in this connection, but this matter was under the serious consideration of the Government and would be influenced, too, by the course of events at the Peace Conference. Until this was over, he thought it best that the Government's policy should not be made public. Another resolution was discussed by Mr. Mowat, of Toronto, who advocated the laying-out and building up of villages near large cities in Canada, for the benefit of returned soldiers. His ideas of this matter was extremely pleasing, but it seemed to most of his listeners that it was altogether too highly Utopian for practical purposes. During the evening sitting, after these resolutions had been disposed of, the Government resolutions relative to public roads was further discussed in committee and progress was reported.

Tuesday was a great day in the House of Commons. Matters assumed a lively aspect, and the policy of the Government was strongly in evidence. It was a day in which those desirous of having some Parliamentary fight certainly delighted. The first division of the Session was brought about and it proved singularly triumphant for the Government, but exceedingly demoralizing and chaotic for the Opposition. The fight was brought about by the motion of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister, moving that the House go into Committee of Supply. Ordinarily, the resolution to go into Committee of Supply is allowed to pass; in contradistinction to the motion for Committee of Ways and Means, the last named motion is made after the Budget Speech has been delivered, and the financial position of the Government has been unfolded to Parliament. The motion then, for Ways and Means, is for the purpose of considering how the necessary money for the public business of the country shall be raised. On the other hand, the motion for Committee of Supply is intended to pass the usual votes for money for continuing the public service of the different Departments in Canada, the financial year ends on March 31st, and in order to continue the different branches of the public service, some supply has to be voted before that date, otherwise all the public services would come to an end. This was the purpose of Sir Thomas White's motion, but to the surprise of the House, the Opposition, through Mr. McMaster moved a resolution in amendment. This resolution was a sweeping policy for free trade and abolition of protective duties. Mr. McMaster supported his motion in a speech of considerable length and breath, but of very little depth. In some of his contentions, he was very far afield and added no little amusement to the House during his address. Sir Thomas White, following but the two other members already named. This was first trial of strength this Session, and the Government, and Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, have reason to be proud of the splendid triumph achieved. The division was finished at 11.40 p. m. then on the motion of Sir Thomas White, an amount of nearly \$63,000,000 of estimates, for three months was voted. This constitutes one-sixth of each item of the main estimates. The resolution embodying this expenditure was put through all its stages and interim supply bill embodying this amount was introduced and passed through the first, second and third readings and completed, the whole transaction taking very little more than five minutes. The House then adjourned almost at midnight. Certainly this was a splendid day's work, and the Government supporters retired in the very best of humor.

Thursday the 27th was a field day in the House of Commons. It was Government day, that is to say, the Government business had precedence over everything else, after routine proceedings. But Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, threw down the barriers and allowed the sitting to be employed in the discussion of a resolution which had been previously put on the Order Paper by a private member. The resolution favored the re-introduction by the Government of a Daylight Saving Bill similar to that of last year. Mayor Cooper of South Victoria, B. C., was the mover of the resolution, and he was followed by Mr. Lemieux, who seconded it. The discussion then went on, and there were some forty-nine speeches from members on both sides of the House. Of course, it was an open question, under the conditions of which it was permitted to thus go on. Each member

was free to vote as he individually desired without regard to whether he was a Government or Opposition member. The debate occupied the whole of the afternoon and evening sittings, and the division on their solution was taken about eleven o'clock, when it was defeated by a majority of 54, exactly the same majority as was given on the resolution to go into Committee of Supply, on Tuesday. The line of cleavage was largely between the rural constituencies and the cities. Generally speaking, members representing rural constituencies spoke and voted against the re-introduction of Daylight Saving legislation this Session, while a number of those representing the cities and urban constituencies favored its re-introduction. Sir Thomas White, Hon. Messrs. Carvell, Rowell, Reid, Crerar and Calder all voted against the resolution, while Hon. Messrs. McLaughlin, Barrall and McBurna voted in favor of it. On the Opposition side, the proportion of those supporting the resolution was greater than on the Government side, the Leader of the Opposition himself voted against it. The idea of throwing it open in this way by the Government was received with popularity by members on the Government side of the House, as by this means no one was obliged to vote to support their party, as there was no question of public policy involved. The very large majority against the resolution precludes the introduction of any Daylight Saving legislation this Session.

Before the Orders of the Day were called in the House on Thursday, Sir Thomas White paid tribute in a brief speech to the memory of Senator George Taylor, who had died on the previous day. Senator Taylor was stricken with paralysis on Saturday the 22nd in his room in the Senate wing of the Parliament Building. He was taken to a private hospital, but never regained consciousness before his death on Wednesday. The late Senator was one of the oldest members of Parliament. He had been a member of the House of Commons for nearly thirty years and had been in the Senate for upwards of seven years. For twenty years or more, he was Chief Conservative Whip in the House of Commons and enjoyed the confidence of Sir John A. McDonald and other Conservative Prime Ministers, and had the respect and friendship of the Members of the Opposition as well as the Government. Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Leader of the Opposition, impressed his desire to join in all that Sir Thomas White had said in respect to the late Senator.

Sir Thomas White also made another statement which was received with much pleasure, and liberally applauded by the Government side of the House. This was the announcement that Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, may soon be expected back at his post. As Sir Thomas stated, from time to time well-known press despatches from the other side of the ocean had seized upon the name of Sir Robert as probable British Ambassador to Washington. The matter had been brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, and he called as follows: "You are authorized to state publicly that I am not considering the position of British Ambassador to Washington and it is my intention to return to Canada and resume my duties as Prime Minister as soon as my work with the Peace Conference will permit."

Friday, March the 28th was a very quiet day in the House of Commons. Government measures of one kind or another were under consideration, during the afternoon and the evening sittings. Several bills were advanced from stage to stage, and a number of Government resolutions foreshadowing bills were put through. During the evening sitting, after some other matters had been disposed of, the House went into committee of supply. Estimates for the Customs Department were under consideration. Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways, being the acting Minister of Customs, had charge of these appropriations. Very considerable progress was made before the committee rose, and the House adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock in the evening.

Speech  
 Of His Honour AUGUSTINE COLIN MACDONALD, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on opening the Fifth Session of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly on Wednesday, the Second day of April, 1919.  
 Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—  
 I again most heartily greet you on assembling to perform the duties of another Session.  
 With feelings of the deepest gratitude and thanksgiving to Divine Providence we rejoice that, since you last met, the war with its more than four years of cruelty and devastation unparalleled in the history of the world, has, by the signing of the Armistice, been brought to a most successful termination, and that a just settlement for a lasting peace at an early date is assured.  
 We recall with pride and satisfaction the noble part taken and the glorious record made in the great struggle by the soldiers and sailors of Canada, among whom those from our Province have so signally distinguished themselves.  
 We mourn the loss of many gallant men from our shores who have made the supreme sacrifice to secure our freedom, and our fullest and deepest sympathy goes out to the families and friends of those heroes, to whom posterity will justly ascribe, upon the pages of the world's history, the great part of the honor and glory of the victory. The fullest recognition of a grateful people should be bestowed upon their dependents as well as upon the veterans who are now returning from overseas, for the immeasurable services they have rendered to humanity.  
 Our appreciation and thankfulness is also extended to the brave and heroic Canadian volunteer nurses, who went forth on their mission of mercy, especially those from our Island who so devotedly and sympathetically cared for and ministered to the sick and wounded, and who by their fidelity and great sacrifices braved and endured untold dangers, hardships and privations. We also grieve with those who mourn for the noble and faithful women who have given up their lives in the great conflict.  
 While soldiers fought and suffered for democracy our people at home did not remain idle, and a tribute of praise and recognition is also justly due for the very important part played during the war, by our men and women—who by their deep interest, unselfish devotion and liberality of time and means, so zealously and successfully carried out the work in connection with the various patriotic organizations in this Province, with an earnest desire to comfort and help those who were called upon to bear untold hardships and sufferings on the battlefields.  
 Fully recognizing the obligations and responsibilities of the several provinces and of every citizen thereof to aid in the settlement of the difficult and complex questions during the period of transition, assurances were given to the Federal Government that the hearty co-operation of the Provinces would be accorded in carrying out some of the important and responsible work in connection with reconstruction, the establishment in civil life of returned and returning soldiers, and the solving of other weighty problems arising out of the war.  
 In order to implement these pledges by my government legislative action may be necessary and I feel assured that any measure having for its object the welfare of our brave heroes and their dependents, which may be submitted for your consideration will, in so far as is consistent with the conditions and resources of the Province, have your warm sympathy and support.  
 As the basic industries of this Province are agriculture and fishing, and as the possibilities for development along these lines are practically limitless, our returned men are invited to consider carefully whether life in those occupations does not promise pecuniary independence, equal, if not superior, to that to be obtained in other walks of life.  
 In November last, this Province was honoured by a visit from His Majesty's representa-

the Duke of Devonshire, and a most hearty welcome was accorded by my Government and people to the distinguished nobleman and statesman on the occasion of this His Excellency's first official visit to our shores as Governor-General of Canada.  
 The crops during the past season were abundant and well saved for which we have every reason to be thankful. The markets for our commodities of every description were also all that could be desired.  
 The advanced steps taken in this Province in the marketing of eggs, wool, lambs and other farm products was the subject of much favorable comment at a Dairy and Poultry Conference recently held at Ottawa, at which this Province was suitably represented.  
 For the purpose of further co-operating along these and other lines a farmers organization has lately been perfected and with better selection and grading such a reputation will be established abroad as will result in the highest market prices being obtained for our agricultural products.  
 The financial returns from our fisheries are only second to those derived from agriculture and although the lobster pack during the past season was made up by an increased catch of other fish which abound in our waters. My government has made representations to the authorities at Ottawa which, it is hoped, will result in as good and liberal treatment being afforded our fishermen from the Department of Fisheries as is received by our farmers from the Department of Agriculture. With proper encouragement and with the standardization of our railway line, there is reason to hope for greatly increased activity in our fisheries resulting in remunerative employment to a larger number of our people.  
 The transportation question still continues to be one of difficulty to the Province. The Car Ferry has more than fulfilled expectations in keeping up daily communications with the mainland, but full benefit from this great boon cannot be taken advantage of until the railway has been widened to the standard gauge. I am glad to say that assurances have been given that this work will be resumed immediately and continued until the whole line has been standardized.  
 Owing to the greater inducements offered, many of our best teachers are still emigrating to the Western Provinces. The remedy for this evil lies in the hands of the School districts. A noticeable increase has been made in the amount of salary for supplements, but they are still inadequate and the grievance still remains. This condition of affairs cannot be permitted to continue. Unless the districts realize their duty in this respect, legislative remedy must necessarily be applied.  
 Among measures which you will be asked to consider will be a bill respecting permanent roads, a bill to amend the Prohibition Act; a bill providing for a more extensive supply of fertilizer for the use of farmers, and a bill to amend the Election Act.  
 The Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates of Expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you at an early date.  
 I now leave you to the business of the Session, having full confidence that your deliberations will be divinely guided to the best interest and welfare of the Province.

**Canadian National Railways.**  
**OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER**

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time  
 at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 30, 1919

All clocks and watches used in operation of Canadian National Railways will at 2 a.m. Sunday, March 30th, be advanced one hour. To prevent serious confusion and inconvenience to the public the attention of all concerned is directed to the following conditions resulting from the important change of time:

If cities, towns, villages and other municipal bodies do not change their local time to correspond with the new Railway time, all concerned should keep in mind that while trains continue to leave Railway Stations on present schedule, such schedule will be operated one hour ahead of present local time. Therefore any municipality where local time is not changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers must reach Railway Station ONE HOUR EARLIER than shown in current folders and public time posters.

Where municipal time is changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers will not experience difficulty growing out of the change.  
 April 2, 1919—21

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List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Geo. Annear     | Montague       | Ayrshire bull calves | (3 yrs. 8 mos) |
| Wm. Aitken      | Lower Montague | Ayrshire Bulls       | (3 yrs. 6 mos) |
| M. McManus      | New Haven      | Shorthorn Bull       | (5 years)      |
| W. F. Weeks     | Fredericton    | " "                  | (2 years)      |
| David Reid      | Victoria Cross | " "                  | (2 years)      |
| Ramsay Auld     | West Covehead  | " "                  | " calf         |
| Frank Halliday  | Eldon          | 6 Yorkshire Pigs     | (5 weeks)      |
| Ramsay Auld     | West Covehead  | Yorkshire Hog        | (2 years)      |
| J.A.E. McDonald | Little Pond    | Duror Jersey Boar    | (2 years)      |
|                 |                | 5 " "                | Sows (4 weeks) |

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Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

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